262 expenditures by food groups is shown for the 11 families that
511 participated in the dietary study.

Consumption of canned foods was negligible. Some canned fish and fruits were on sale at stores in the village, in 1952-54, but were seldom seen in homes.

262 Sweetened condensed milk, which was served in coffee
272 sold at the stores, was occasionally bought for the children.
854 On one occasion, a woman was seen buying milk diluted with
855 hot water as a beverage. Among 526 records of food eaten by school children during 24 hour periods, milk appeared twice only, once with coffee. Dried milk, for infant feeding, was used occasionally. During 1952-54, several instances were noted in which dried milk, mixed with water, was used to feed an infant while the mother was at work in the field or engaged in vending, but we encountered one case only of an infant who was not breast fed. This was an infant whose mother died when he was five days old, and who was reared by grandparents.

262 Relatively few items of food were available at the vil-
443 lage stores. In the inventory of the largest of the three
[277] stores in the village in 1948-49 (Sharp et al., 1953, pp. 211-212) the following items of food were listed: big dried chilies, shrimp paste, onion, garlic, fish sauce (fishsoy), salted fish, fresh chilies, limes, coconut, coconut oil[1], brown (palm)sugar, tea, coffee, condensed milk, orangeade and lemonade (carbonated), sweets, liquor, ingredients (including a lime paste) used together in betel chewing.[2]

New stock received in December by a local vender who kept a few items for sale at her house included mature green beans, black beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, salted turnip, pickled garlic and tomato sauce.

272 Larger stores served as informal men's clubs where tea,
443 coffee with condensed milk, and carbonated beverages were
515 sold primarily for consumption on the premises. The proprietor of a new store, built in December 1952, sold no liquor.

273 We have no estimate of the amount of liquor sold in Bang
[443] Chan, although for those who drank it, its caloric value might be of significance.[3] About 9% of the householders interviewed

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[354] 1. Listed by Sharp et al. with non-food items, as much of it was burned in lamps.

2. Included here as food since some calcium may be obtained from this source.

3. One observer estimated the intake of certain village men who drank regularly as at least 2 oz. of rice liquor (28-35% alcohol) per day, representing about 100 calories. The estimated intake of women who drank regularly was about 1 oz. per day.

7: Janlekha X-4,5 (1948-1953)p956 AO7 Central Thai AO7
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431 guest contributes exactly the same amount that was given
496 him by the man when he last attended his party. Written
796 account is always kept by the host specifying contributors
511 and respective amounts given. When invited to a ritual, the guest consults his book and takes along an appropriate amount of cash. It is on this basis of reciprocal help that a prospective sponsor of a ritual has been able to determine the size of cash contribution he would receive from neighbors. Since a guest normally contributes no more than ten baht and no less than five baht, his annual expense on this item depends largely on the number of parties he attends each year. Our records for 1952 show that this ranges from 30 to 1,000 baht, averaging 343 baht.

• 27 We include in the personal item of expenses the
511 amounts spent on traveling, entertainment, coffee, liquor, etc. To be sure, some of these should be grouped under the stimulant item. We, however, intentionally put coffee and liquor here because the sequence seems to better fit the requirements of the persons responding to questions so that better answers might be obtained. Tobacco, betel, and areca, for example, appear to have somewhat constant rates of consumption. They are usually bought in large quantities which will last for a considerable length of time. As a result, informants are in a position to give more accurate rates of consumption of these items than those of liquor and coffee of which consumption is somewhat irregular and is difficult to estimate.